

VOL. XLIII., No. 13,566.

THE NEWS IN LONDON.

A CRISIS IN EGYPTIAN AFFAIRS.

IMPORTANT CABINET COUNCILS—THE FRANCHISE IN COUNTY AND BOUQUET—PERSONAL AND DRAMATIC NOTES.

[BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, Jan. 5.—The embassies in Egypt are coming to a crisis. Cherif Pacha's threat to defend the delta, and his intimation that Egypt can herself defend the delta, are hardly regarded seriously. Egypt has no army where to resist El Mahdi, and the action that is threatened would virtually open the door for Turkish administration of the entire country with the prospect of a change of dynasty. It is possible that this language is used under encouragement from France. It is clear that any relaxation of the English control will pave the way for French or other European intervention.

VIEW OF THE LONDON PRESS.

This circumstance has converted the English Radical press to views which it recently condemned. The *Pall Mall Gazette* writes on the lines of *The Standard* and *The St. James's Gazette*. The *Daily News* violently opposes any intervention that is not English, and admits the necessity of protecting Egypt from El Mahdi. The *Spectator*, which has always insisted on the retention of Egypt, more clearly reflects public opinion by demanding a British dictatorship for a defined period with the revision of the liquidation laws. All the indications point to some such remedy.

MILITARY PRECAUTIONS.

Privately I hear that the Cabinet has discussed a proposal to place the administration of Egypt temporarily under a high officer analogous to a colonial governor; but military difficulties predominate. General Baker is paralyzed at Suakin, Khartoum is helpless, and El Mahdi is advancing toward Upper Egypt. By instructions from the British Government measures are now being concerted at Cairo to secure the country. Weeks ago British military authorities began arranging for eventualities and the dispatch of a force from India, in case Upper Egypt should be threatened, that country being unfit for purely English troops.

IRISH DEMONSTRATIONS.

Public opinion is unanimous as to the mistake of allowing the Nationalist meeting at Dromore. It is felt on all hands that nothing short of the entire suppression of the right of public meeting in Ulster will meet the requirements of the situation. The uneasy dispute of the Irish National School Teachers' Congress, consequent on the omission of the toast to the Lord Lieutenant at their banquet, shows too clearly that Nationalist views are fainting the most vital centres of influence in Ireland. The Nationalists threaten to continue the invasion of Ulster, and Lord Spencer, who attended the recent Cabinet meetings, has returned to Dublin with full powers to deal with any fresh emergencies.

THE FRANCHISE.

The foregoing questions have momentarily obscured the programme of electoral reform. Nevertheless, the Cabinet has not ignored it. Some remarkable statistics have been published on the subject this week. The population of England and Wales in 1881 showed 13,500,000 in the counties and 12,225,000 in the boroughs; yet the boroughs elect 297 members and the counties only 187. This gives the Tories the hope that a redistribution of seats will favor the county interest. On the other hand, the Liberals count on the disposition of the great mass of electors to be created in the counties. The statistics show that from 80,000 to 100,000 voters are residents of boroughs who have also a county vote. This constitutes one of the most serious difficulties of the reform question. Even Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Bright differ on the abolition of the borough vote.

FOREIGN COMPLICATIONS.

The Iber delegates are conciliatory. Lord Derby is disposed to grant their demands in the interest of the natives, and in order to please the humanitarians. This question remains an embarrassing one. The protection of the trunk lines of trade to the Zambesi district has been practically arranged.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Mr. Lowell has been offered and probably will take the presidency of the Birmingham Midland Institute, the most important literary institution in the Province. His acceptance will involve an inaugural address.

THE SPANISH MINISTER.

Don Juan Valera, the new Spanish Minister to Washington, is passing through London. He is a distinguished scholar and academician.

THE HIGHLAND SOCIETY.

Henry George arrives to-morrow in London. The Highland Society have declined to permit their chairman to join Mr. George and Michael Davitt in a land crusade in the Hebrides. Mr. Davitt's methods are declared to be unconstitutional.

THE QUEEN'S NEW BOOK.

The Queen's new book, which is expected at an early date, is welcomed as a proof that she is no longer absorbed in unhealthy broodings. Nevertheless the book contains many distressing contrasts with the brighter life at Balmoral before the Prince Consort's death. The memorials of the Princess Alice in the hands of the Prince Christian make rapid progress, the Queen taking great interest in their translation.

A NEW PICTURE.

Mr. Tadema's new picture, entitled "Xantho and Laon," now on the way to New-York for a private collection, has been seen by few here, but great things are said of it.

PRODUCTION OF "PRINCESS IDA."

BOW THE NEW OPERA WAS RECEIVED—LILLIAN RUSSELL'S OBSTINACY.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—The new opera by W. S. Gilbert and Sir Arthur Sullivan, entitled "Princess Ida, or a Castle of Adamant," a respectful perversion of Tennyson's "Princess," in a prologue and two acts, was produced tonight for the first time and was favorably received. Sir Arthur Sullivan, Mr. Gilbert and D'Oyly Carte responded to an enthusiastic call from the house. The orchestra was led by Sir Arthur Sullivan, who looked like a giant among dwarfs. It opened with an exquisite scene representing the gardens of a castle, with a river and a rustic bridge. The first act requires considerable dancing. The second act contains excellent music and is dramatic and humorous. The play is less successful than previous productions of the same authors. The humor is subtle, but lacks the laughter-provoking element. The overture is short and there is a rather feeble ending, with brilliant glancing. The trio of the King's three sons in armor is good.

CONTRA BRATIA SING A BEAUTIFUL GIRL. Mr. Gros-

smith has a rather small part, with a humorous song. Mr. Bracey, a tenor from the Comedy Theatre, also appeared in the opera. Lillian Russell has lost a great opportunity. Being cast for the heroine, she declined to attend the rehearsal, quarrelled with Mr. Gilbert, and finally threw up the engagement.

GOSSIP FROM THE OLD WORLD.

A REVIEW OF THE WEEK IN LONDON.

NIGHTLIFE AND SOCIETY—IRISH AFFAIRS—MISCELLANEOUS TOPICS.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—The murder of Colonel Sudakin has been the subject of a consultation at Friedrichsberg between Prince Orloff, the Russian Ambassador to Paris, and Prince Bismarck. Prince Orloff was on his way from Paris to St. Petersburg. He stayed two days with Prince Bismarck. After returning from Friedrichsberg, Prince Orloff on Tuesday met the Emperor at Berlin by request. As a result of these conferences there was evidently an increased stringency in the inspections of all passengers travelling over the routes between Germany and Russia. Two of the assassins of Colonel Sudakin have died.

The police have made careful searches in all the quarters of Berlin, Hamburg and other centres of the Socialists where they are known to be strongest. It is rumored that the Prussian police have made a number of Russian suspects and have secretly consigned them to agents of the German Government.

RUSSIA AND GERMANY.

The Czar has summoned M. Saboroff, the Russian Ambassador at Berlin, and Prince Orloff and other ambassadors to foreign powers to meet Baron Giers for the purpose of a general conference at Gatchina. As a token of the friendly disposition toward Germany, the Czar has ordered the removal of the German Legation from the ground fronted by the German Legation to the ground fronted by the German Legation. The Czar has also ordered the removal of the German Legation from the ground fronted by the German Legation to the ground fronted by the German Legation.

THE GERMAN CATHOLIC CLERGY.

The German Catholic papers join in a chorus of congratulation upon the announcement of the *Official Gazette* which places the clergy of the bishoprics of Kilm, Emmendingen and Hildesheim on the State pay list, from which they were cut off by the operation of the May laws. This action has been taken as evidence that Prince Bismarck is determined to complete his abandonment of the Kulturkampf for the alliance of State and Church against the common foe, socialism and revolution.

THE TRIAL OF O'DONNELL.

The *United Ireland*, commenting on the trial of O'Donnell, says that the issue of the trial is in America. O'Donnell is being tried on the basis of his conduct, to save O'Donnell from being a public opinion in England. His counsel was further embarrassed by the pretended claim that he was an American citizen. No authentic record of it was forwarded. O'Donnell himself could not remember when and where he was naturalized, or whether he ever was.

PERNANES AND DYNAMITEURS.

There are renewed Italian alarms in respect to the use of dynamite on the part of the officers of the Midland and other railway lines, but they have failed to create any sensation with the public. The case has been referred to certain chambers of commerce in the Midlands, and the reports from London to the Midlands counties are being watched day and night. However, the dynamite fiend, Whitehead, who is undergoing penal servitude in Millbank prison, has been identified by the Birmingham detectives as James Murphy, hailing from Boston. Whitehead neither admits nor denies his identity.

DR. GALLAGHER'S REPENTANCE.

Dr. Gallagher, the associate of Whitehead, who is a prisoner at Chatham, it is reported, offers to make a revelation of the whole Irish-American dynamite conspiracy upon condition that he be released, or that his sentence be mitigated. Dr. Gallagher declares that he was himself made a victim by his confederates. It is suspected that he and Whitehead are being induced to turn informers under a promise of release.

THE CONGO EXPEDITION.

"Chinese" Gordon has left Syria and goes to Brussels the King of the Belgians to offer him Henry M. Stanley's post on the Congo River. Bad accounts from the Congo report the Belgian expedition. The members of the expedition are always fighting with the natives or among themselves. Many are retreating home in broken health, while others have even committed suicide. General discontent is reported to prevail there.

CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

The Canadian Government is communicating with Earl Granville in respect to arranging a basis for the negotiation of a reciprocity treaty with the United States Government, affecting the settlement of the Canadian fisheries question.

AFFAIRS RELATING TO THE TURK.

The announcement that Lord Falmouth is on the point of retiring from the turf produces a sensation in the sporting world. This was considered the greatest loss that could have befallen sporting men. Lord Falmouth will sell his horses in training and his brood mares and stallions from April to July. He has been forty years a leader among turfmen. He never made a bet, but won between the years of 1875 and 1879 £125,000 in stakes. His retirement will be a great detriment to the growth of the turf in the future.

A section of reforming radicals in the House of Commons are preparing a bill to extend and enforce the act against betting. They propose to prohibit the publication of sporting "tips" and betting quotations. Members of betting rings are forming a sportsman's defence association to protect their interests.

THE CAR OF RACED RACING STAD TO ENGLAND TO ENTER INTO PUBLIC EVENTS.

PERSONAL AND SOCIAL.

The reports that Queen Victoria would be unable to hold "drawing-rooms" during the coming spring are untrue. The Queen's health is good and her presence at the state "drawing-rooms" is certain.

The Duchess of Edinburgh, the Crown Prince and Princess of Denmark, Princess Victoria, the wife of Prince William of Prussia, and other royal personages will attend the marriage of the Duke of Gloucester and the Duchess of Kent, which will be celebrated at the Winter Palace in St. Petersburg. The proposed visit of the Czarina to Cannes has been abandoned.

The life-size portrait of Miss Jennie Chamberlain, the American beauty, which was ordered by the Prince of Wales, has been placed in Marlborough House. The Chamberlain family are about to visit the Duchess of Edinburgh at Eastbury Park.

Lord Ernest Hamilton, a younger son of the Duke of Abercorn, has left the Hussars in order to become a stockbroker.

The report that Miss Mary Anderson was engaged to the Duke of Portland is denied. The rumor was part of a scheme to keep Miss Anderson's name before the public. The actress and the Duke have never met.

Best Hart was a guest of the Duke of St. Albans at Bedford Lodge during Christmas week.

THEATRICAL.

M. Omet has written a letter to the *Evening Standard* attacking Robert Buchanan, whom he accuses of plagiarizing the drama "Lady Clare" from M. Omet's novel "Maitre de Piques." Mr. Buchanan replies as follows: "The novel only suggested the drama. All my characters are English personages and have no resemblance to their French prototypes. Beyond two lines the dialogue is entirely my own. The motive and psychology of my play are quite distinct from those of the novel."

Little is now playing to better houses at the Opera Comique. Her popularity is growing and her friends are hopeful that she will ultimately score a great English success.

Mme. Marimon made her return to Italian Opera in Paris in "Martha," where an almost empty house. She failed to obtain a single cure.

Signor Salvini is playing a forthright engagement at the Grand Theatre in Rome. Critics say that he is at the height of his power. His house was well-filled, but not crowded, a large portion of the audience being made up of English and American visitors and residents.

The Crown Prince of Germany has sent Mme. Lucreia an oil portrait of himself, dressed as a Silesian peasant.

In a letter he thanks Mme. Lucreia for her performance in Berlin.

ACTIVITY IN THE SUDAN.

DISCUSSIONS IN THE ENGLISH CABINET.

TERMS ON WHICH TURKEY WILL ASSIST EGYPT—BANKER PACHA'S PLANS.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—The meetings of Cabinet Councils have not resulted in any definite decision respecting the intervention of England in the Sudan. After yesterday's Council, however, instructions were forwarded to Earl Dufferin, the British Minister to Turkey, to question the Porte as to the terms on which the Turkish expedition would be sent. The Cabinet met this afternoon and discussed Egyptian affairs. It is reported that Lord Granville is in favor of using the Turkish troops under condition that the Turkish occupation of the Sudan should be for a limited time only. It is not probable that the Porte will assent to such terms. England is insisting on them. The Egyptian Government is acting in concert with the British. It is in favor of a cessation of the Egyptian Sudan to Turkey if England should refuse to lead British troops to suppress the Mahdi.

TERMS WITH ABYSSINIA SUGGESTED.

Sir Evelyn Baring, in his latest report, suggested that it might be well to make terms with Abyssinia as against the Mahdi, offering as an inducement to Abyssinia that she take a section of Nubian Egypt, which should include Port Massowah. Baker Pacha has opened communications with Ras Aloula, the commanding general of the Abyssinian forces, asking him to make a demonstration in force against the Mahdi at the moment that Baker begins his march to relieve Khartoum. The report has reached Baker Pacha that Ras Aloula has, it would appear, in accordance with this programme, crossed the frontier and is advancing in the direction of Khartoum.

THE ADVANCE OF KASSALA WITH 20,000 TROOPS. Baker Pacha's plan of campaign has been approved at Cairo. It is, in brief, for the total evacuation of the Southern Sudan and the concentration of the entire available Egyptian force between Souakin and Berber. This will constitute his first line of defence, and Kossier and Enneh will make the second line.

Baker Pacha's plan includes also an immediate order to the garrison at Khartoum to retire on Berber. The Government at Cairo have, however, refused to sanction this last section of the plan, and stipulate that evacuation shall not take place until definite news is received that the advance of the Mahdi is likely to result in the shutting up of the garrison. Colonel Coetlogon reports that the population of Khartoum is alarmed and hostile in feeling, and is waiting to attack the troops. The fidelity of the troops is not assured, and the Mahdi's emissaries are active within as well as without Khartoum. It is their favorite prophecy that the Prophet will arrive in a short time. A deputation of the populace has been sent to the Egyptian Governor, and has raised loud clamors against his allowing any resistance to be made to the Mahdi when he arrives, as they say, in an old caravan from the East. The Mahdi has arrived at Khartoum, which was released by the Mahdi, has arrived at Khartoum. They calculate that the Mahdi's army will appear before Khartoum about January 20.

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M. Barre, the French representative in Egypt, has renewed his offer to Cherif Pacha, the Egyptian Minister of Foreign Affairs, that if English assistance fails he shall have aid from France. English officials in Egypt complain that there is a paralysis of their functions on account of the intrigues of M. Barre with Egyptian officials. The Egyptian Government has made no commitment, in fact, to the French representative. The French representative has been received at the Foreign Office from Sir Evelyn Baring and Earl Dufferin, and these places Earl Granville is possessed of information that there is a persistent movement on the part of the French diplomat to intervene in the Egyptian question. Earl Granville has sent an assurance to the French representative that it has been determined by the Cabinet to help Egypt to the best solution possible of the present difficulties. He advised a suspension of all action by the Egyptian Government in respect to the Egyptian question, until further communication is received.

KHARTOUM, Jan. 5.—The garrisons of Duem and Kaou have arrived here. They were fired upon from both banks of the river at Hamet. Colonel Albert repined with his artillery. None of the party were injured.

FRENCH FORCES IN TONKIN.

THE ADVANCE OF BAC-NINH POSTPONED—OPERATIONS OF ADMIRAL COCHET.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—The Tonkin situation is unchanged. The silence of the French Government, Premier Ferry has given his approval to a postponement of the advance on Bac-ninh until General Millot arrives at Hanoi to take command. The French continue their reconnaissance from Sontay toward Hoang Hoa, but have not with little encouragement and no direct results, owing to the low stage of water in the canals. For the same reason it is likely that active operations will not be resumed until May.

The *Jail Mail Gazette* learns that the Marquis Tseng, Chinese Ambassador to France, has not held any communication with the French Government since the capture of Sontay. It also states that the Marquis Tseng has been threatened with an indemnity for the expenses incurred by France in the Tonkin campaign will not deter the Government of China from continuing to assert her rights.

FRANCE AND MADAGASCAR.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—A dispatch to the *Times* from Durban states that news received there from Madagascar announces that a representative of the Madagascar Government, empowered to conclude a peace, had arrived at Tamatave, which was occupied by the French forces. The Madagascar Government has accepted the ultimatum offered to them by the French, to cede French Madagascar to the island from Cape St. Andre to Cape Bellone. The settlement of the guarantees is to be referred to the Hova, but an agreement has been reached, by which the French upon any terms short of the establishment of a protectorate over the island.

SPANISH POLITICAL QUESTIONS.

MADRID, Jan. 5.—In the Chamber of Deputies yesterday the counter-draft of the reply to the address from the throne, compiled by two Sagastis, which deprecates a reform of the Constitution at the present season, but which admits the principle of electoral reform, was taken up and debated. There had been efforts to promote a union with the Liberals, but they had been unsuccessful. He stated that when he reluctantly accepted the office of Prime Minister, the Dynasty left him down as their conditions for supporting the Cabinet, the acceptance of universal suffrage and reform of the Constitution, and King Alfonso had assented to them. He said he was, therefore, surprised at the opposition shown by a majority of the Cortes, which was intended to be a vote of confidence in the Government, but was resolved to maintain its programme.

THE SPANISH-AMERICAN TREATY.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—The Madrid correspondent of the *Daily News* states that the new commercial convention between Spain and the United States has been signed. The Protectionists appear to be furious. The full text of the treaty is printed in *The Official Gazette*.

ENGLAND AND IRELAND.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—It is understood that the Cabinet at its session yesterday considered the state of affairs at present existing in the North of Ireland. Earl Spencer, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, who has been in London a few days and who attended the Cabinet Council, returns to Dublin with the sanction of the Cabinet for the adoption of such measures as he may think necessary to preserve order.

VICTOR EMANUEL'S REMAINS.

ROME, Jan. 5.—The ceremony of translating the remains of the late King Victor Emmanuel to the chapel in the Pantheon, took place to-day. The public was not admitted. The coffin was borne to its last resting place by a detachment of carabinieri.

A NEW MEXICAN LOAN.

CITY OF MEXICO, Jan. 5.—The Government has contracted for a loan of \$5,700,000, repayable in weekly instalments, with the Mexican National Bank. The Government will repay with orders on the custom-

house, receivable for import dues. The Government reserves the right to withdraw from the contract, but will admit custom-house orders sold by the bank previous to such withdrawal.

AN ACCIDENT TO THE BARK W. L. J.

HALIFAX, Jan. 5.—The bark W. L. J. was struck by a schooner on Friday a mile and a half from George's Island. No lights were visible on the schooner, which was afterwards located to be the *Welcome Return*. She disappeared immediately, and those on board of her were not heard to land. The W. L. J. had all of her headgear, cathead, stanchions, foremast, mainmast, masts and planks broken to pieces, and was shortly afterwards reached the Richmond Railway wharf. Several of the crew of the W. L. J. were seriously injured, and the ship was a total wreck. The injury to all is chiefly to their hands and the lower end of their limbs. Amputation may be found necessary in the cases of two of the crew.

AFFAIRS IN THE DOMINION.

TORONTO, Jan. 5.—The victims of the Grand Toronto Railway disaster died to-day. At the City Hall, where the procession started, about 20,000 persons assembled, and all along the route thousands of spectators lined the streets. Many buildings had the front of their premises draped in black and flags flying at half-mast. Business was entirely suspended, and the employees of the large firms marched in bodies. The coffins were conveyed in sleds draped in black. The procession continued on hour in passing a given point. Ten bodies were interred in the St. James Episcopal Cemetery, eight in St. Michael's Roman Catholic Cemetery, one in the Necropolis and one in Mount Pleasant. The bodies were carried to the cemetery by the Mayor toward the relief fund.

Chas. Briggs & Co., wholesale dry goods, have suspended their business. Their liabilities are \$100,000, with assets of \$113,000.

QUEBEC, Jan. 5.—The first mail from the country parishes since the great snow-storm of to-day, the bags having been carried in on snow shoes. Such a complete stoppage of communication in the country has not been known for twenty years.

HALIFAX, Jan. 5.—King Brothers, at Sydney, C. B., have made an assignment. Liabilities, \$40,000; assets about the same.

FOREIGN NOTES.

PARIS, Jan. 5.—The police had a somewhat comical accident on Friday in the Bois de Boulogne by placing around his neck an iron tube filled with some explosive material, which he ignited. His body was literally blown to pieces.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—The report that the Rothschilds have offered to purchase the Government railways is untrue. The Rothschild family has been completed in all its details, and is now perfect. It is the only international labor union of the kind. The association of employers will be furnished with a report, from time to time, of the amount of glass made in every window-glass factory in the world, thus an exact and definite knowledge of the state of the stock of glass, as well as the condition of the market, will be in the possession of the union. It is said that 12,000 to 15,000 blowers, or from 60,000 to 70,000 men, including all the classes employed in window glass factories, belong to the union.

FOUND IN A BEAR'S EMBRACE.

AN ENGLISHMAN'S ROMANTIC LOVE, ADVENTURE AND DEATH.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

LOWELL, Mass., Jan. 5.—Arthur Legrand Stafford, who claimed to be a natural son of the Earl of Devonshire, and in New-York from an Italian steamer the latter part of November. At the St. Nicholas Hotel he met sporting Southern men, and they decided to go Maine hunting and fishing. On the way they stopped at a small hotel, where they were the acquaintance of a New-Yorker. Both became desperately smitten, and when Stafford started for the woods they had plighted their troth. On December 31 Stafford left the camp, with his rifle, for a stroll. Shortly after a hard snow-storm set in, and Stafford did not return, and his companions went to find him. They were unsuccessful, and returned to the camp about midnight.

Early in the morning of January 1 they again set out. About three miles from the camp they found Stafford in the arms of a bear. A dead bear was found in the arms of a bear. A short distance away a half-grown cub with a knife wound in its heart lay dead. The dead cub was found in the arms of a bear. Stafford had attacked the cub first, and was then set upon by the bear.

Stafford's companion went to Razon and told the story to the young lady. She lost her reason, and is now in a desperate condition. She will be sent to the Elms Asylum to-morrow.

PURSUING THE PRIZE-FIGHTERS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 5.—The authorities in this city are making determined efforts to convict all the persons who were engaged in the prize-fight on Wednesday either as principals or spectators. "Roxey" Williams, the proprietor of the liquor-store where the fight took place, Winslow and Kelley, the pugilists, and four operators are in custody. A detective will be sent to New-York, to see whether he can get a warrant against the prize-fighters. A detective will be sent to New-York, to see whether he can get a warrant against the prize-fighters. A detective will be sent to New-York, to see whether he can get a warrant against the prize-fighters.

THE CONNECTICUT BANKS.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Jan. 5.—The forthcoming report of Bank Commissioners Hyatt and Williams, relative to the condition of the Connecticut banks, shows financial waters in the State to be in a sound condition. Of savings banks there are eight. The amount of deposits, including interest credited, is \$21,935,410.33, an increase of \$1,494,759.33, withdrawn during the year, \$18,773,437.04, against \$2,663,723.34 the year previous. The total of deposits in savings banks is greater than ever before reported. A decrease of \$37,500 in loans on endorsed notes, the commission's finding, is a result of wise conduct. The amount of dividends during the year was \$3,100,000, against \$2,800,000 the year previous. There is no change in the number of state banks, and their condition has varied only slightly. There has been a change in the number of trust companies. Deposits decreased during the year \$376,225.53. Surplus and earnings increased \$22,551.70. The commissioners recommend no legislation.

A LIGHT SENTENCE FOR GORELY.

ROBUSTON, Penn., Jan. 5.—Alfred A. Acuff, who was convicted at the Criminal Court of the County of Allegheny, on December 1, 1883, of the crime of larceny, was sentenced to a fine of \$500, and to undergo an imprisonment of ten days. Immediately after his conviction, and pending the motion for a new trial, Acuff died, leaving a wife and three children. He was as far as the Mississippi, and after corresponding with his counsel, agreed to return home and receive a light sentence. Acuff was at one time wealthy, and was a sporting man.

A LIEBEL SUIT NOT SUSTAINED.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 5.—Judge Biddle in the Court of Common Pleas to-day sustained the non-suit which Judge Pears some time ago entered against Judge Briggs, in the latter's libel suit against Philip C. Garrett, the president of the Committee of One Hundred, for defamation of character. The alleged defamatory remarks were contained in a letter used by Mr. Garrett at the trial. Judge Briggs was a candidate for re-election to the judiciary. The Court rules that as Judge Briggs in offering his evidence failed to show that the letter was referred to in a privileged one, and the non-suit was therefore properly granted.

ALLEGATIONS OF BRIBERY.

CHICAGO, Jan. 5.—The Grand Jury, which has been investigating the allegation that the ordinance granting the Chicago and Eastern Railroad the right to enter the city was passed in the City Council by bribery, reports that, while no evidence was adduced sufficient to warrant the indictment of any of the members of the Council, there were outlined evidences of crookedness and attempted blackmail, and recommends that the City Association offer a large reward and employ competent detectives in an attempt to discover the guilty individuals.

GOVERNOR CLEVELAND REMITS A FINE.

ALBANY, Jan. 5.—The Governor to-day commuted the sentence of Thomas Keenan, convicted in Rensselaer County of petit larceny, and sentenced on March 2, 1883, to one year's confinement in the Albany Penitentiary and to pay a fine of \$150, by the remission of the fine.

MRS. NUTTS STIT WITHDRAWN.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 5.—The suit of Mrs. C. F. Nutt against the Accident Insurance Company of North America, to recover \$5,000 insurance on the life of her husband, Mrs. Nutt, has been withdrawn. The suit was instituted under a misapprehension.

BIRMINGHAM, Conn., Jan. 5.—A son of Rich-

ard Evans, age five, was instantly killed by a freight train on the Naugatuck road in Seymour, Conn., at 9:30 a. m. The boy, with an older sister, was walking on the track as the train approached, and hearing it whistle attempted to get out of the way. In doing so the little fellow slipped and fell, with his head across one of the rails. Before he could rise, the train passed over him, completely severing his head from his body. The little girl escaped without injury.

A GLASSBLOWERS' UNION IN EUROPE.

THE WORK OF THE KNIGHTS OF LABOR—STATE OF THE PITTSBURGH STRIKE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 5.—A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Knights of Labor has been held in this city which is of great importance to the window-glass trade, and has a decided bearing on the existing strike. Secretary Turner of Philadelphia, J. S. McClelland of Newark, N. J., James Campbell of Pittsburgh, and three other members of the committee were present. It is said that former leading officials of the order sent out a number of confidential letters to various labor organizations throughout the country, advising them, for several reasons, not to contribute funds for the relief of the striking window-glass workers. The result was a large decrease in the receipts of the men and something of a lack of confidence in the strike on the part of outside organizations. The reason for this action is not known, but it is guessed at. It was discovered by the Executive Committee and they came here to look into it, as well as to transact other and even more important business. The committee made arrangements to consolidate all the funds now in the hands of the order under the window-glass strike. It is the only strike of any importance in which the Knights are now engaged, and they determined to turn over from \$1,500 to \$2,000 a week for the support of the men, and in every way possible and them in keeping up the strike.

This is not alone the outcome of the meeting of the Executive Committee. It arises from a more powerful cause. For months past the glassworkers have had agents busily engaged in England, France and Belgium in combining all classes of men who are employed in window-glass factories into one compact international association, under the name of District 300, Knights of Labor. Within a few days this organization has been completed in all its details, and is now perfect. It is the only international labor union of the kind. The association of employers will be furnished with a report, from time to time, of the amount of glass made in every window-glass factory in the world, thus an exact and definite knowledge of the state of the stock of glass, as well as the condition of the market, will be in the possession of the union. It is said that 12,000 to 15,000 blowers, or from 60,000 to 70,000 men, including all the classes employed in window glass factories, belong to the union.

CLOSE TO THE LOWEST RECORD.

THE MERCURY 23° BELOW ZERO AT ST. LOUIS—MILES FROZEN TO DEATH.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 5.—The mercury fell to 23° below zero early this morning, but since has been rising, and at noon was 17° below. This is the coldest day experienced here since January 1, 1864, when the thermometer marked 23° below, the lowest on record at this point. Heavy ice is still running through the harbor. No gorges are reported below the city.

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 5.—The mercury this morning was about 25° below zero, the coldest weather in years. There was no wind, however, and the weather moderated slightly during the day. A stock train bearing 300 miles, mostly weanlings, from Austin, Texas, has been blocked since last night at Lee's Summit, twenty miles from here, on the Missouri Pacific Railroad. The animals are not acclimated and 100 of them have died from exposure.

At 6 o'clock this evening the mercury was 25° below zero and is still rising.

train on the Naugatuck road in Seymour, Conn., at 9:30 a. m. The boy, with an older sister, was walking on the track as the train approached, and hearing it whistle attempted to get out of the way. In doing so the little fellow slipped and fell, with his head across one of the rails. Before he could rise, the train passed over him, completely severing his head from his body. The little girl escaped without injury.

A GLASSBLOWERS' UNION IN EUROPE.

THE WORK OF THE KNIGHTS OF LABOR—STATE OF THE PITTSBURGH STRIKE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 5.—A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Knights of Labor has been held in this city which is of great importance to the window-glass trade, and has a decided bearing on the existing strike. Secretary Turner of Philadelphia, J. S. McClelland of Newark, N. J., James Campbell of Pittsburgh, and three other members of the committee were present. It is said that former leading officials of the order sent out a number of confidential letters to various labor organizations throughout the country, advising them, for several reasons, not to contribute funds for the relief of the striking window-glass workers. The result was a large decrease in the receipts of the men and something of a lack of confidence in the strike on the part of outside organizations. The reason for this action is not known, but it is guessed at. It was discovered by the Executive Committee and they came here to look into it, as well as to transact other and even more important business. The committee made arrangements to consolidate all the funds now in the hands of the order under the window-glass strike. It is the only strike of any importance in which the Knights are now engaged, and they determined to turn over from \$1,500 to \$2,000 a week for the support of the men, and in every way possible and them in keeping up the strike.

This is not alone the outcome of the meeting of the Executive Committee. It arises from a more powerful cause. For months past the glassworkers have had agents busily engaged in England, France and Belgium in combining all classes of men who are employed in window-glass factories into one compact international association, under the name of District 300, Knights of Labor. Within a few days this organization has been completed in all its details, and is now perfect. It is the only international labor union of the kind. The association of employers will be furnished with a report, from time to time, of the amount of glass made in every window-glass factory in the world, thus an exact and definite knowledge of the state of the stock of glass, as well as the condition of the market, will be in the